

A BIG BLACK MARK.

One hundred pieces of
BLACK DRESS GOODS
MARKED DOWN

— FOR —
MONDAY, MAY 13.
They will be sold without reserve for 50, 60, 64 and 66 cents a yard; which
IS ONE-THIRD LESS

Than regular price. They include all the
fancy weaves in checks, stripes and figures.
AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

P. 8.—On the same day we will make
an addition to our "Maid" line of Ladies' Mus-
lin Underwear of a line of Gowns, Skirts
and Drawers at 95c apiece, which would be
good value at \$1.50 and \$2.

DRAPERY SILKS.

Hemstitched Linen Goods.
NEW MATERIALS

— FOR —
Table Covers, Scarfs, Throws and Tides. New
designs in Stamp and Patterns.
We show an unusual variety in this de-
partment, and respectfully invite an examina-
tion.

WM. HÄRLE,

4 West Washington St.

LINOLEUM, ALBERT GALL'S.

The new floor covering, at
LINOLEUM, ALBERT GALL'S.

A NEW BOOK

EMIN PASHA IN CENTRAL AFRICA:
Being a Collection of Letters and Journals,
with Portraits, Maps and Notes. . . . \$5.00
Emin Pasha, born at the present time, the central
point around which the interest of Central Africa
revolves. This volume contains letters and extracts
from journals which he sent to correspondents in Eu-
rope during his residence in the Egyptian Sudan.

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16 & 18 W. Washington St.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Established 1853.

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Furniture at Wm. L. Elder's.

TEACHING SCHOOL IN UTAH

Mormon Children as the New West So-
ciety Finds Them Ready to Be Taught.

A Lady Relates Her Experience and Success in
that Difficult Work — The Hallelujah
Rally of the Salvation Army Corps.

Yesterday morning, at Plymouth Church,
Miss M. A. Hand, who has been attending
the Congregational convention, gave an
account of her educational work among
the Mormons in Utah. She was sent out
there by the New West Educational Union,
which was organized in Chicago nine years
ago. "As it would hinder our work in
Utah," said Miss Hand, "to be known by
the name of missionaries, we are called
New West teachers and our schools New
West schools. There has been a very en-
couraging growth since it was organized
nine years ago. When started, it was con-
sidered a doubtful experiment to send
Christian workers into Utah, and the work
finally began with one contribution by one
man, who gave \$1,000, and with that amount
two teachers were sent out the first year.
Now, at the end of nine years, in-
stead of two teachers and two little
schools in Utah, our society consists of
thirty schools, seven of which have risen to
the rank of academies. Our society con-
sists of seventy teachers, mostly women.
Contributors are now numbered by many
thousands. Five churches have been or-
ganized in Mormon towns, and there are
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to sew, and societies of Christian Endeavor.

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MANAGED WITH LESS COST

The New Federation of Unions to Succeed
the Knights in Organized Labor.

Guarding Against Causes of Failure in the
Older Organization, It Is Proposed to Hold
Close to an Economical Policy.

A movement is on foot to reorganize the
workmen of Indianapolis and vicinity
on a new and what is believed to be a
stronger basis. During the last quarter of
a century various efforts have been made
to unite the men in the numerous trades in
the city into one strong combination, but
they have all been successful for a time and
then failed. The Knights of Labor came
into favor here some ten or twelve years
ago, and here, as all over the country,
grew to be remarkably popular. The
order had its origin in Philadelphia, in De-
cember, 1869, when Uriah S. Stevens, James
L. Wright, Robert C. McCarley, James M.
Hilse, William Cook, Robert W. Keen and
Joseph S. Kennedy subscribed their names
to the obligation. It reached its greatest
power about four years ago, when its lead-
ers boasted that they were at the head of
an organization that would soon control
the destinies of the Republic. Three years
ago the order began to decline, and since
that time it has been gradually on the down-
ward road. The officers disagreed at the
Philadelphia General Assembly, and at the
Minneapolis assembly, two years ago, the
disunion spread, and resulted in many
of the most influential members withdraw-
ing from the order.

Two years ago there were between 2,000
and 3,000 members of the order in Indi-
anapolis and vicinity, all in good standing,
but a much larger number was claimed by
some. The fact that it was continually
growing, and that it was giving nothing in
return, gradually dawning upon the members,
and many stopped paying dues. One by
one the local assemblies were suspended
for non-payment of dues, until there were
only a few active assemblies in existence when the General
Assembly met here before. The weakness,
it is claimed, is the lack of a connecting
link between the many trades-unions, or
one great head connecting all. It is this
lack of movement, proposes to supply. It
is the object to have as many of the trades-
unions as possible become branch organiza-
tions of the American Federation of Labor.

As an initial step toward accomplishing
this end, the Washington street
assembly, the first Federal Labor Union in the
city, yesterday organized, at Labor
Hall, the new organization, and elected
officers. The following officers were elected:
President—Simon Schmaltz.
Vice-president—J. R. Hogland.
Secretary—Fred Hinnekamp.
Treasurer—William Langstaff.
Guide—C. D. Mason.
Guard—W. W. Austin.

"Our object," said Mr. Farnham to a
journal reporter last night, "is to
organize the general unions all the trades-
unions that are not attached to any inter-
national organization. The printer, cigar-
makers, and some others have international
unions of their own, and of course can not
be benefited by joining the American Federa-
tion of Labor. Nearly all the K. of L. as-
semblies that have gone out of existence
have been reorganized as branches of the
Federation of Labor. There will be trades
assemblies, and also mixed assemblies.
The one organized to-day was a mixed
assembly. Each assembly will be entitled
to a certain number of delegates to the Cen-
tral Labor Union of the city, the same as the
K. of L. assemblies were. I believe the
movement will be a success."

The American Federation of Labor was
organized in Baltimore in December, 1887,
and has already grown to be one of the
strongest organizations of its kind in the
country. Its president is Samuel Gompers,
of New York, and its object is to work
for the betterment of the laboring man in
the constitution, and to encourage the
formation of local trades and labor
unions, and the closer federation of such
unions, with the organization of central
trades and labor unions in every city,
and the further combination of such bodies
into State, territorial and provincial or-
ganizations; to secure legislation in the
interest of the working man; to promote
the establishment of national and interna-
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